POOR WILLS ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR

13488



PHILADELPHIA,

PUBLISHED BY JOSEPH M'DOWELL,
No. 37 Market Street.

The Anatomy of Man's Body, as said to be governed by the Twelve Constellations.

The Head and Face, of Aries.



The Feet, X Pisces.

To know where the signis .- First, find the day of the month, and against it the sign or place of the moon, in the seventh column. Then finding the sign here, it shows the part of the body it is said to govern.

MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday	, Feb. 20	Easter Sunday,	April 23
Shrove Sunday,	Mar. 5	Low Sunday,	April 30
Shrove Tuesday,	Mar. 7	Rogation Sunday,	May 28
Ash Wednesday,	Mar. 8	Ascen. Day, H. Thu	rs. June 1
Quadrages. 1st S. L.	Mar. 12	Whit Sunday,	June 11
Mid Lent Sunday,	April 2	Trinity Sunday,	June 18
Palm Sunday,	April 16	Corpus Christi,	June 22
Good Friday,	April.21	Advent Sunday.	Dec. 3

NOTES TO THE READER.

1. The calculations of this Almanac are made to mean or clock time.

2. The rising and setting of the sun, is for the sun's upper limb

or edge.

3. The sun's declination is given for noon, at Philadelphia.
4. The rising and setting of the planets, are in Philadelphia

5. The rising, setting, or southing of a star, may be carried backward by adding, or forward, by subtracting four minutes per day.

PROMOMICAL CHARACTERS EVELVINER

	THE PROPERTY OF THE CHARLE	THE PROPERTY	Ditt Million.
	New Moon, O Full Moon,		
	First, ? Quarter or Moon		
	Last 5 in general		my Virgo.
သ	Moon's Ascending Node,		
		A Sagitta	arius. 13 Capricornus.
			ius. * Pisces.
	Venus, \ \ \ \ Mercury,	& Conju	nction. & Opposition.
斑	Georgian, or Herschell.	A Trine.	□ Quartile. * Sextile.

COMMON NOTES FOR 1848

Dominical Letters,* B & A	Lunar Cycle,	- 6
Solar Cycle, 9		
Roman Indiction, 6		6561
* B till the end of 2nd month, then A for	or the remainder of the year.	

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1848.

The Eclipses for the year 1848 will be four of the Sun, and two of the Moon, and a Transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc.

1. There will be a partial Eclipse of the Sun 3rd month 5th, 1848, invis-

ible in the United States.

2. A total Eclipse of the Moon on the 19th of 3rd month; invisible to places west of the city of New York, where the eclipse ends at sun setting; at Boston it will be about 13 minutes after smetting.

3. A partial Eclipse of the Sun on the 3rd of 4th month. Only visible in the Southern ocean.

4. A partial Eclipse of the Sun on the 28th of 8th month. Visible only in the Southern ocean.

5. A total Eclipse of the Moon on the 12th and 13th of 9th month. Visible as follows.

Places.	l Be	eginni	ing.	1_	Middl	e.	End.				
	H.	M.		H.	M.		н.	M.			
Boston,	11	47	Α.	1	35	M.	3	22	M.		
Albany,	11	36	A.	1	24	M.	3	12	M.		
New Haven,	11	39	A.	1	27	M.	3	15	M.		
New York,	11	35	A.	1	23	M.	3	11	M.		
Philadelphia,	11	31	A.	1	18	M.	3	6	M.		
Washington,	11	23	Α.	1	11	M.	2	59	M.		
Raleigh,	11	16	A.	1	4	M.	2	51	M.		
Charleston,	11	11	Α	12	59	M.	2	47	M.		
Cincinnati,	10	54	A.	12	41	M.	2	29	M.		

Magnitude of the Eclipse (the Moon's diameter being 1) will be 1.7 on the Southern limb.

6. A partial Eclipse of the sun on the 27th of 9th, month; invisible in America. The d at 4h, 34m, in the morning.

7. A. Transit of Mercury on the 9th of 11th month. Commencing before sun rising; the beginning will be invisible. The times of first and last contact with the angle from the Vertex at which the Transit begins and ends, are given in the following table for the places named, being on the morning of the 9th.

							•			
Places.	Firs	Co	ntact.	Last	Col	itact.		e from at Beg'g.		e from at End
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	•			
Boston,	. 6	18	0	11	42	33		East,	560	West.
Albany.	6	7	17	11	31	58	153	44	59	**
New Haven,	6	10	24	11	35	7	154°	44	58	44
New York.	6	5	48	11	30	56	9.51		59	44
Philadelphia.	6	1	37	11	26	17	156	44	60	66
Baltimore,	5	55	56	11	20	26	157	66	61	44
Washington,	5	54	16	11	18	53	157	66	62	66
Raleigh.	5	47	8	11	11	47	160	16	64	66 4
Charleston,	5.	421	16	11	26	58	163	44	66	44
Cincinnati,	5	25	11	10	49	55	158	66	63	66
New Orleans,	9 5	1	51	10	26	35	108	44	70	66
	8									

The nearest distance of centers, 2' 45".4.

Times of holding the YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS on the Continent of America.

The Yearly Meeting for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and the eastern parts of Maryland, is held at PHILADEL-PHIA, the third Second-day in the Fourth month.

The Yearly Meeting for the state of New York, and parts adjacent, is held in New York, on the Second-day after the

fourth First-day in the Fifth month.

The Yearly Meeting of Rhode Island, for New England, begins with the meeting of ministers and elders at NEWPORT, on the Seventh-day following the second Sixth-day in the Sixth The meeting of discipline convenes the following Second-day.

Baltimore Yearly Meeting, which takes in the Western Shore of Maryland, Virginia and adjacent parts of Pennsylvania, is held at Baltimore, the last Second-day but one in the Tenth month. The meeting of Ministers and Elders is held on the Seventh-day previous. .

Ohio Yearly Meeting, which takes in the western parts of Pennsylvania, is held at MOUNT-PLEASANT, on the Second-day

following the first First-day in the Ninth month.

The Yearly Meeting for North and South Carolina, and 'Tennessee, is held at NEW GARDEN, the Second-day after the first First-day in the Eleventh month.

Indiana Yearly Meeting is held at WHITE WATER, the Fifth-

day preceding the first First-day in the Tenth month. The Yearly Meeting of London, is held on the Fourth-day

following the third First-day in the Fifth month. Dublin Yearly Meeting, is held on the Second-day following the last First-day in the Fourth month.

For the times of holding the Quarterly Meetings of Friends, see latter part of the almanac.



-		THE PARTY OF		-	W. Line	-			2				
Moon's Phases.	Moon's Phases. Philadelphia.								Cincinnati.				
New Moon,	D. 6	н.	M. 7	Α.	Б.	· н.	м. 23	A.	D. 6	н.	м. 30	A.	
First Quarter,	13	6	46	M.	13	7	2	M.	13	6	9	M.	
Full Moon,	20	7	4	A.	20	7	20	A.	20	6	27	A.	
Last Quarter,	28	6	58	M.	28	7	14	M:	28	6	21	M.	

			Phil	a. Per	na. N.	Jersey ana.				and, N.	1		
N.	13	DEDELETE	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Sun	Sun	Moon		0	Sun's	
D.M.	D.W	REMARKS.	rises.	sets.	rises.	Phil'a	rises.	sets.	rises.	water, Bost'n	SI.	decli.	
			н. м.	'n M.	н. м.	н. м.		н. м.			M.		2
1	7	Qrises 3h. 57m						438			4		
3	B	Cap. s. 10h. 15.	22				30	39			•4		
		5 S. 7h. 24m.	22	47			30	40	4 31		5	22 52	
5		24r. 4h. 31m. ev		48	5 22		30	41	5 27	9 59	5	22 45	
	4	\$ 9 Э В В П €		49	6 15	1 37	30	41		10 40	6	22 39	
6	5	Epiphany.	22	50	Sets	2 26	30	42	Sets	11 29		22 33	
	6	Q great. H. L. N.		51	628	3 4	29	48		127a			m
8		Q rises 3h.56m.		52	735	3 42	29	44		12 45		22 17	15
10	B 2	S south 7h. 9m.		5 3	840	4 20	29	45	8 37	1 23		22 9	29
11	3	ğ in aphelion.	22	54	9 47	5 1	29	47	9 45	2 4		22 1	€.
12	4	24 S. 11h. 41m.	22		10 56	5 46	29		10 55	2 49		21 52	
13	5	Din perigee. b sets 8h. 44m.	21		morn	6 38	28		morn	3 41			do.
14	6		21		12 3	7 41	28		12 4	4 44		21 32	
15	7		21	58	1 12	9 6	28	51	1 14	6 9		21 22	8
16	В	Rigel s. 9h. 25. Prises 4h. 10m.	21	59		10 30	27	52	2 22				24
17	2	\$ S. 6h. 50m.		5 .0		11 44	27	53	3 28				ш.
18	3	4 S. 11h. 9m.	20	1 2		morn.	26	54	431				22
19		Siri. S. 10h. 40.		3	5 25 6 16		26	56	5 28				10
20		Cas. S. 11h. 22.	19 18		Rises	1 27 2 9	25	57					19
21		b sets 8h. 17m.	17	6	6 39		24		Rises				S.
22		Pro. S. 11h. 22.	17	7	7 39	2 40	24	59	634	morn 12 19			1 <i>5</i> 28
		7*s S. 7h. 25m	16	8	8 37	3 50	23 5	2	835			1931	
24		2 rises 4h. 22m.	16	9	9 34	4 22	21	3	9 33			9 17	
25	3	\$ S. 6h. 32m. ev.	15		10 24	4 56	21	41	0 24			0 0	
26		21 S. 10h. 34m	14		11 27	5 34	20		1 28			8 48	17
27	5	D in apogee.	13		norn	6 14	19		_			8 33 2	
28		b sets 7h. 53m.	12		2 22	7 2	18		norn 2 24				m
29	7	ğin sup. d⊙	12	15	1 17	8 3	17		1 20	5 6 1			22
30		Aldeb. s. 7h. 46	11	16	213	9 23	16		2 17	6 26 1			1
31		great. H. L. s	10	•17	3 81		15		3 13	7 37 1			
		+ 17	20	411	,, 01	OTI	101	14	0 10	1 01 11 1	T. T	1 03/1	

Venus will be morning Star till 22d of 7th month, then evening Star rest of the year. B



						_		ALC: NO.						
Moon's Phases.	F	hilad	lelphi	a.		Bos	ton.		Cincinnati.					
	D.	н.	M.		D.	н.	'м.	/	D.	н.	M.			
New Moon,	4	8	42	A.	4	8	58	Λ.	4	8	5	A.		
First Quarter,	11	2	55	A.	4	3	12	A.	11	2	18	A.		
Full Moon,	18	10	56	A.	18	11	13	A.	18	10	.20	A.		
Last Quarter,	27	3	21	M.	27	3	37	M.	27	2	41	M.		

| Phila. Penna. N. Jersey, | Boston, N. England, N.|

					Ph		io and						Engio & Mic						
	Ā	*	1		Su	n	Sun 1	Mo	on	High			Moon			0	Sur	ı's	D
	10.3	0	1	REMARKS.		_				water Phil'a.	rises	- to	wines	wate Bost'		SI.	aec	th.	-
	=	드	-		rise		sets.	_			-	sets.	_			M.	-		pic
	1	3	9	pi. r. 9h. 44m.			н. м. 5 19	н.	M.	н. м. 1140				H. N	3		17	12	ve
	2			Candlemas.	•	8	20			1234			4 59					55	
	3			S. 6h. 13m.		7	21		44		ī			102				37	
	4			21 s. 9h. 55m.	1	6	22		28		1							19	
	á			sets 7h. 27m.		5			ets					115				0	
	6			Poll. S. 1h. 27m		4			35			20	7 33	122	9	14	15		
				Din perigee		3	26		44			3 21						25	
	8			Ald. S. 7h. 10m	n	2	27		54			7 22	9 54	14	7	14	15	6	S
		4	19	rises 4h. 44m		1	28	11	3	5 28		5 24	11 3	23	1	15	14	47	22
-	10) :	5	south 5h. 59m		0	29	me	orn	619		4 25	mori		2	15	14	27	8
	1			21south 9h. 24.	6	58	31	12	11	721		3 27	1214	42				8	
	1			b sets 7h. 4m.		57			17	8 43		1 28						48	
	1			Cap S. 7h. 29n	n	56				1013		0 29							
	1			St. Valentine.		55				11 26									
	1.			Orion s. 8h. 2m		53				morr									
	1			Q rises 4h. 52m		52				12 24				10 1					
	1			& south 5h. 46r		51			39			4 34		10 5					R
				Sir. S. 8h. 42m		50			15			3 3		112					
				Castor S.9h. 24		48			ses				Rise						
				4south 8h. 47r		47			23			0 38	3 72	mot	'n	14	11		19
	2			h sets 6h. 33m.		46			21			9 39		122					
	2			Procy. S. 9h. 2		44			17			7 40		125					
				D in Apogee.		4			12				2 10 1					57	
				Orises 4h. 56		4		11					3 11 1			14		35	
		5	0	gr't. elong I	5.	40			ori				4 mor			13			18
				8 south 5h. 31	-	3		112	2 56				5 12 7 1 0			13			12
				4 S. 8h. 18m.		3			2 50 1 50			0 4 8 4				13			25
	-	8	40	h sets 6h. 10n Sir. S. 8h. 45n	1.	3			2 49			66 4				13		43	

н. м.



н.

н, м.

New Moon,	5	8 10	5 M.	5	8	33	M.	5	7 39	M.
First Quarter,	11 1	1 41	A.	11	11	57	A.	11 1	1 4	A.
Full Moon,	19	1 10	A.	19	4	26	A.	19 3	3 33	A.
Last Quarter,	27*	3 18	A.	27	8	34	A.	27	7 41	A.
mmmmm	mmm	nun	mm	home	mm	~~~	mi	mm	~~~	****
			na. N. d India	Jersey,				and, N. ichigan,		
ZIN DRIVARI		Sun	Moon	High	Sun	Sun	Moon	High	OSu	
REMARK				water				water	dec	
==	rise	-	rises.	Phil'a.	rises.	_	rises.		S1. Sou	in pic
1 4? rises 4h.	10m 6 2				н. м. 634	н. м. 5 50	п. м 3 36		м. 1272	0 20
2 5 % soth 5h.			4 17		33	51	411		1265	
3 6 ♂ stat'y ♀ i				12 57	31	53	5 4		12 6 3	
4 7 great. H.			Sets	1 40	30	54		10-43	1261	
5 A @eclip'd i			6 22		28	55	620		12 5 4	
6 2 Din perige					26	56		12 10	11 5 2	
7 3 Shrove Tue				3 47	25	57				1 17
8 4 Ash Wedn		6 0		4 28	23	59	9 59			
9 5 % S. 5h. 11	m. 2	1	11 6	512	21	6 0	11 10	215	1141	
10 6 Reg. s. 5h.		2	morn	6 2	20	1	morn	3 5	1035	
11 75 rises 6h.	19m 1	1 3	12 12	7 4	18	2	12 16	4 7	1032	7 15
12 A & in Inf. 6	(O) 1.	5 4	1 12	8 20	16	3	1 17	5 23	103	4 29
13 2 Sir. S. 7h.	12m. 1	1 5	2 7	9 49	14	4		6 52	1024	0 000
14 3 Q rises 4h.	58m. 1	2 6			13	6		8 4	921	7 25
15 4 5 south 5h.				morn	11	7	3 43		915	3 8
16 5 21 south 7h.		8			9	8	420		912	9 21
17 6 St. Patrick		9		12 44	7	9	4 55			5 m
18 7 h rises 5h.		10			6	10			804	
19 A Declip'd in			Rises	1 58	4	11		11 28	801	
20 2 (en. γ S.		2 12	7 8	2 25	2	13	7 9		7 N.	
21 3 Q rises 4h.					1	14	8 5		702	
22 4 D in apoge					5 59	15	9 1		705	
23 5 8 south 4h.					57	16			7 1 1	
24 6 4 S. 6h. 38			10 49		55		10 53		614	
25 7 stationary			11 41	5 9	53		11 48			3 1
26 A h rises 5h.			morn		52	19	morn		622	
27 2 Castr. S. 71			12 33		50	21	12 38		525	
28 3 Poll. S. 7h.					48	22 23	1 27 2 13		531	
29 4 Q rises 4h. 30 5 5 south 4h.				9 12	46	23			5 3 3	
				11 39	43	25				0 200
31 6 24 south 6h	12m 4	41 24	3 33	111 39	1 43	25	1 3 34	842	442	4120



Moon's Phases.	I	hilai	lelphi	a.		Bos	ton.		Cincinnati.				
New Moon, First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter,	D. 3 10 18 26	н. 6 9 9	M. 0 49 30 19	A. M. M. M.	3 10 18 26	н. 6 10 19 9	M. 17 5 47 36	A. M. M. M.	3 10 18 26	н. 5 9 8 8	M. 23 12 54 42	A. M. M. M.	

		10			na. N.					and, N.	1		
-			Sun			High	Sun		Moon			Sun's	7
N.	1	REMARKS.	Bun	Sun	MIOON	water.	Bun	Sun	1 10011	water	0	decli.	1
9	=	ACCOUNTED TO	rises.	sets.	rises.	Phil'a.	rises.	sets.	rises.	Bost'n	SI.		plc
	1		H. M.	н. м.		н. м.		н. м.		н. м.	M.		
1	7	89 D. \$9 D	5 43		413		5 42	6 26	4.16		4	4 47	X
3	A	2 rises 4h. 45m.	41	26	4 52		40		4 52	10 23	4	5 10	
3	2	Sun ellip'd inv.	40	27	Sets	2 2	38	28	Sets	11 5	3	5 33	P
4	3	5 sets 12h. 4m.	38	27	738	2 50	36	29	7 40	11 53	3	5 56	25
5	4	4 sets 1h. 23m.	37	28	8 47	3 31	35	30	8 50	1234	3	619	×
6		b rises 4h. 41m.	35	29	9 57	4 13	33	32	10 1	1 16	2 2	6 41	25
7		Q in aphelion.	33	30	11 2	4 58	31	33	11 6	2 1	2	7 4	П
8	7	Reg. S. 8h. 51m	31	31		5 48	30	34	morn	251	2	7 26	24
9		great. el. W.		32	12 0	6 46	28	35	12 6		1	7 49	20
10				33	12 53	7 51	26	36	12 58	4 54	1	8 11	22
11	3	5 sets 11h. 56.	27	34	139	9 15	24	37	1 43	618	1	833	Ω.
12	4	4sets 12h. 56m.	26	36	218	10 26	23	38	221	7 29	1	8 55	
13	5	b ri 4h. 18m. M	24	37	2 55	11 29	21	40	257	8 32	0	9 16	mp
14		Ali, s. 11h. 15m		38	3 28	morn	20	41	3 29	9 19	0	938	12
15	7	Spica s. 11h. 40	21	39	3 58	12 16	18	42	3 58	9 59	fst	9 59	24
16		Arct. S. 12h. 24	20	40	4 28	12 56	16	43	4 27	1034	0	1021	-2-
17		Ant. S. 2h. 35m	18	40	Rises		15	44	Rises		1	10 42	
18		D in apogee.	17	41	6 53	2 4	13	45	6 5 5	11 33	1	11 3	m.
19		9 rises 4h. 29m.	15	42	7 49	2 30	12	46	7 52	morn	1	11 23	
20	5	1 sets 11h. 44m	14	43	8 43	3 2	10	47	8 47	12 5	1	1144	24
21		Good Friday.	13	44	936	3 35	9	48	9 40	12 38	1	12 4	1
22	7	Disap. b's ring.	11	45	1029	4 8	7	50	10 34	111	2	1224	18
23		Easter Sunday.	10	46	11 19	446	6	51	1124	1 49	2	12 44	18
24	2	Arc. S. 11h, 52	8	48	morn	5 28	5	52	morn	2 31	2	13 4	12
25	3	Spica S. 11h. 1.	7	49	12 6	616	3	53	12 10	3 19	2	13 23 2	25
26	4	Qrises 4h. 21m	6	50	1249	714	1	54	12 53	417	21	3 43	nu.
27	5	sets 11h. 33m	4	51	1 29	8 29	0	55	1 32	532			21
28	6	ў great. н. г. s.	3	52	2 8	9 54	4 59	56	210	6 57	3 1	421	×
29	7	Qgreat. н. г. s.	2	53	2 45		57	57	2 46	8 9	3 1	4 29 1	9
30	A	2/sets 12h. 6m.	0	54	3 23	12 7	55	58	3 22	910	31	4 58	P



		-				100						
Moon's Phases.	1	Phi!a	delph	ia.		Bo.	ston.			Cinc	innat	i.
	D.	н.	M.		D.	H.	M	-	D.	н.	м.	
New Moon,	3	2	14	М.	3	2	30	M.	3	1	37	M.
First Quarter,	9	9	56	A.	9	10	12	A.	9	9	19	A.
Full Moon,	18	1	41	MI.	18	1	57	M.	18	1	4	M.
Last Quarter.	25	6	46	A.	25	7	2	A.	25	6	9	A.

25 29 Sets 10 31

3 22

22 Sets

4 great, H. L. N



Moon's Phases.	1	Philad	lelphi	a.		Bos	ston.			Cinci	nnat	i.
	D.	н.	M.		D.	н.	M.		D.	н,	м.	
New Moon,	1	9	39	M.	1	9	55	M.	1	9	2	м.
First Quarter,	8	12	15	Δ.	8	12	31	٨.	8	11	38	M.
Full Moon,	16	3	57	A.	16	4	14	Α.	16	3	21	A.
Last Quarter,	24	1	27	M.	21	1	43	м.	24	12	50	м.
New Moon,	30	5	18	A.	30	5	35	A.	30	41	41	Δ.

| Phila, Penna, N. Jersey, || Boston, N. England, N. ||

					d India	na.				chigan.		
×	×		Sun	Sun	Moon		Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Sun's D	,
-	=	REMARKS.				water,				water,	decli.	
Ö.	2		rises	sets.	sets.	Phila.	-			Bost'n	fst North ple	c
		4 3	н. м. 4 33	H. M.	н. м. 726		н. м.			н. м.	222 9 П	
1	5	Ascension day.			8 29	219	24				2 22 9 1 2 22 16 27	
2		8 sets 10h. 33m		23								
	7			24		3 45	24			1248	2 22 24 07	١
4	A	749 D. 89 D	32		10 11	4 27	24		10 15		2 22 31 26	
5		h rises 1h. 1m.	31		10 53	5 8	23		10 56		2 22 37 3	
6		Ali S. 7h. 46m.	31		11 31	5 52	23		11 33		2 22 43 23	5
7		Spi. S. 8h. 12.	31		morn	641	23		morn			
8		2 rises 3h. 55m.			12 3	7 33	22		12 4			š
9	6				1234		22		1234		1 22 59 -	
10		21 sets 9h. 39m.	30	28	1 3	9 49	22	36		6 52	1 23 4 12	
11	A	Whit Sunday.	30			10 50	22	37			1 23 8 24	è
12		Whit Monday.	30			11 47	22	37	2 1	8 50	0 23 12 m	
13		Ant. S. 10h. 57			237	morn	22	38			0 23 15 17	
14	4	Lyra S. 1h. 1m				1233	22	38		10 15		1
15		Alt. S. 2h. 9m.	30			112	22	38		10 53	0 23 21 1	
16	6	Q rises 3h. 57m.	30		Rises	1 50	22	39	Rises	11 25	0 23 23 24	
17	7	Isets 10h. 3m.	30		8 2	2 22	22	39	8 7	morn	1 23 25 18	
18	A	4sets 9h, 13m.	30	31	8 47	2 58	22	40	8 52	12 1	1 23 26 19	,
19	2	b rises 12h. 7m	30	32	9 31	3 34	22	40	934	1237	1 23 27 m	
20			31	32	10 10	411	22	40	1013	1 14	1 23 27 15	
21	4	Sun enters 25	31	32	10 47	450	23	40	10 49	1 53	1 23 27 28	
22	5	Spi. S. 7h. 13m	31	32	1122	5 33	23	40	11 22	236	2 23 27 *	
23		5 d D	31	32	11 57	6 22	23	41	11 56	3 25	223 26 25	
24		Arc. S. 7h. 56m.	32	32	morn	720	23	41	morn	423	22325 9	
25	A	2 in Q. ₩ 6 D	32	33	1234	8 39	24	41	12 33	5 42	2 23 23 23	
26	2						24	41		7 8	3 23 21 8	
27		Q rises 4h. 7m.				1122	25	41		8 25	3 33 19 22	
28	4	5 sets 9h. 40m.	33				25	41		9 26	3 23 16 []	
29	5	4sets 8h. 38m.	34	33		114	26	41		10 17	3 23 13 21	
30		b rises 11h. 21.					26	41				
30	-	Z Z	1 01		250	- 0	20	T.I.	0013	0	200	



Moon's Phases.	I	hilae	lelphi	a.		Bos	ton.			Cinc	innat	i
First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter,	8 16 23	н. 4 4	м. 29 20 27	М. М. М.	8 16 23	н. 4 4	м. 46 36 43	м. М. М.	B. 8 16 23	н. 3 3 5	м. 52 43 50	м. м. м.
New Moon,	30	2	24	M.	30	2	41	M.	30	1	47	м.

			Phila	Pens	na. N. nd Indi	Jersey, ana.	Bosto	m, N State	Engl	and, N. ichigan			
D.M.	D.W	REMARKS.	Sun	Sun	Moon	High water.	Sun	Sun	Moon	High water	0	Sun's decli.	D
9	9	TELINITATE S.	rises.		sets.	Phila.	rises	sets.	sets.	Bost'n	SI.	North	plc
1	7	@: 2// D	н. м. 435	н. м. 732	н. м.	н. м.	H. M.		н. м.		M-4	23 5	20
2	A	(in apo. 241) Qrises 4h, 13m.		32		2 49 3 28	4 27 27	7 41	8 6	11 52 12 31		23 1	SL.
3	2	5 sets 9h. 29m.		32	9 28	4 6	28	40	930	1 9		22 56	18
4		Independence.	36	32		4 44	28	40		1 47		22 51	m
5	4		37	32	1032	5 21	29	40	10 32	2 24		22 45	14
6	5	Ant. S. 9h. 20.	37	31		6 1	29	39		3 4		22 39	26
7	6	Reg. s. 2h. 57m			11 35	6 48	30		11 33	3 51		22 32	~
8	7	Lyra S. 11h. 24.			morn	7 39	31		morn	4 42			20
9 10	A 2	D in apogee.	39 40	31 30	$\frac{12}{12} \frac{6}{37}$	8 43 10 2	32 32		12 2	5 46 7 5		22 19 22 11	14
11	3	Q rises 4h. 25m. 8 sets 9h. 13m.	41	30	1 12		33	37	12 33 1 6	7 5 8 7			26
12	4	2/sets 7h. 56m.	41	29		morn	34	37	1 43	9 3		21 55	1
13	5	b rises 10h, 30	42	29	230		35	36	2 23	9 51			20
14	6	Alg. S. 4h. 31m	43	28	3 16	12 48	35	36	3 8	1034	6		28
15	7	Fom.S. 3h. 13m	44	28	Rises	1 33	36	35	Rises			21 27	15
16	A	Qrises 4h. 33m	44	27	7 29	2 9	37	34	7 33	11 44		21 17	28
17	2	E sets 8h. 57.	45	27	8 10	241	38	33	8 13	morn			200
18	3	24 sets 7h. 37m.	46	26	8 49	3 18	39	33	8 51	12 21			24
19	4		47	25	9 25	3 55	40	32	9 26	12 58			X
20 21	6	brises 10h. 2m.	48 48	24	10 0 1036	4 33 5 14	41	31		1 36 2 17			22
22	7	Spi. sets 11h. 54	49		11 13	6 0	42	29		3 3			φ 20
23	Á	Osets 7h. 23m.	50		11 52	6 57	43	29		4 0		19 59	X
24	. 2	5 sets 8h. 44m.	51		morn	8 11	44		morn	5 14			18
25	3	D in perigee.	52	21	1235	9 45	45		1230	6 48		1	TT
26	4	2/sets 7h. 12m.	53	20		11 4	46	26	116	8 7			16
27	5	h rises 9h. 35m	54	19	215	12 9	47	25	2 8	9 12			95
28	6	Q in perhelion.	55	18	3 13	1 1	48	24		10 4			15
29	7	\$ d D. 4 d D	55	17	Rises	1 46	49		Rises	10 49		18 38	195
30	A	5 sets 8h. 28m.	56	16	7 22	231	50	22		11 34			S.
31	2	8 6 D	57	15	8 0	3 8	51	21	8 2	12 11	6	18 9	26



Moon's Phases.	F	Philad	lelphi	a		Bos	ston.		(Cinci	ınati	
First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, New Moon,	D. 6 14 21 28	н. 9 3 11 2	м. 56 15 17 0	A. A. M. A.	D. 6 14 21 28	н. 10 3 11 2	M. 12 32 33 17	A. A. M. A.	D. 6 14 21 28	н. 8 2 10 1	39	A. A. M. A.

						a. N.	Jersey,			Engle and Mi	and, N.	
_	12	> ,		Sun	Sun	Moon	High	Sun		Moon	High	O Sun's D
D.M.	1		REMARKS.				water.				water	decli.
	4	븨		rises	sets.	sets.	Phila.	rises	sets.	sets.	Bost'n	Si. North. plc
1		3	Q sets 7h. 23m.		H. M.	н. м. 835	н. м. 3 42	н. м. 4 52	H. M.	н. м. 835	н. м.	6 17 54 mg
		4	5 sets 8h. 19m.	59		9 5	416	53		9 5	1 19	6 17 54 mg 6 17 38 21
	2	5	Urises 4h 26m			936		54		935	1 53	6 17 22 -
		6	b rises 9h. 2m.	1	11			55	16		2 29	6 17 6 16
	5		Lyra S. 9h. 34m			10 37	6 5	56		10 33	3 8	6 16 50 28
		1	Din apogee	3	9	11 10		58	14		3 56	6 16 34 m
	7	2	ygr't. elong W	4		11 46		59		11 39	4 52	5 16 17 22
	8	3	9 sets 7h. 20m.			morn	9 2			morn	6 5	5 16 0 T
	9	4	sets 8h. 2m.	6		12 26		1		12 20		5 15 43 16
1			4 rises 4h 7m.	7			11 28	2	8	1 3	831	5 15 25 28
1		6	b rises 8h. 34m.				morn	3	7	1 51	9 25	5 15 7 28
1			Fom. S. 1h. 23m				21 22	4		2 45	1011	5 14 49 23
1		À	ğ in Ω	10			1 8	5	4	3 45	10.53	5 14 31 2
1		2	Mar. S. 1h. 22.	11				6	3	Itises	11 26	4 14 12 20
1.		3	Q sets 7h. 16m.	12		7 25		7	1	7 26	morn	4 13 53 ¥
1		4	5 sets 7h. 46m	13	55	8 1	3 1	8	0	8 1	12 4	4 13 34 18
1		5	Mrises 3h. 47m					9	6 58	836		4 13 15 9
1		6	b rises 8h. 6m.	14	53	9 15	4 16	10	57	912	119	4 12 56 16
1		7	D in perigee.	15	51	9 52	4 57	11	55	9 48	2 0	3 12 36 8
2	0 4	A	Spi. s. 9h 56m	16	50	10 34	5 44	12	54	1039	247	3 12 16 15
2	1	2	Alioth S. 2h. 49	17	48	11 20	641	13	52	11 14	3 44	3 11 56 29
2	2	3	Q sets 7h. 10m	18	47	morn	7 50	15	51	morn	4 53	3 11 36 11
.2	3	4	sets 71. 28m.	19		12 11	9 26	16	49	12 4	6 29	2 11 16 27
2	4	5	4rises 3n. 26m.	20			1046	17	47	12 58	7 49	2 10 55 00
2	5	6	b rises 7h. 37m				11 53	18	46	1 57	8 56	2 10 34 25
2	6	7	Alt. S. 9h. 22m	22		3 6		19		2 59	9 48	1 10 13 8
2	7	A	Lyra s. 8h. 7m.	23		4 9		20		4 4		1 9 52 21
2		2	@ eclip'd inv.	24			2 4	21	41	Sets.		1 9 31 mg
2		3	39 D. 29 D	25			2 45	22		7 1	11 48	1 9 10 17
3			Mark. S. 12h. 24					23		735		0 8 48 -
3	1	5	Alg. S. 1h. 24m	27	1 33	8 5	3 48	24	36	8 3	1251	0 8 26 12



Moon's Phases.	F	hilad	lelph	a.		Bos	ton.			Cinc	innat	i.
	D.	н.	м.		D.	н.	М.		D.	Н,	- M.	
First Quarter,	5	3	42	A.	5	3	59	Α.	5	3	6	A.
Full Moon,	13	1	17	M.	13	1	35	M.	13	12	40	M.
Last Quarter,	19	4	57	A.	19	5	13	A.	19	4	20	A.
New Moon,	27	4	35	M.	27	4	51	M.	27	3	5 8	M.



				~0:33	-9225	-411.1	acres					
Moon's Phases.	F	hilad	lelphi	a,		Bos	ton.			Cinc	innat	i.
First Quarter,	D.	н.	м.	М	D.	н.	м.	М.	D.	н.	м. 23	M.
Full Moon,	12	10	55	M.	12	11	11	M.	12	10	18	M.
Last Quarter,	19	1	27	Μ.	19	1	43	M.	19	12	50	M.
New Moon	26	Q	46	Α	96	10	9	A	26	0	9	Α.



Moon's Phases.	P	hilad	elphi	a.		Bos	ton.			Cinc	innat	i
First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter, New Moon,	10 17 25	1	46	M. A. A. A.	10 17	8 2	51 23	M. A. A.	10 17	12 7 1	57	A.

		. 1	Phila.	Pennio and	na. N	Jersey,	Boston York	n, N. State	Engle	nd. N chigan.			
M.	×		Sun	Sun	Moon					High	0	Sun's	D
0.0	ā	REMARKS.	ises.	sets.	sets.	water, Phila.	rises.	sets.	sets.	water, Bost'n	fst	decli.	ple
=					н. м.	н. м.	н. м.				M.		-
1				4 58			6 34			2 22		14 39	
3		All Souls.	31	57		6 2	35	52				14 58	
		4rises 1h. 35m	32	56		6 55	36 38	51		3 58		15 16	
4		5 south 8h. 25 Ali.S. 9h. 47.	34		morn 12 6	7 57 9 22	39	49	morn 12 2	5 0 625		15 35 15 53	
5		Reg. 12h. 14.	36	52		10 37	40	47	1 8			16 11	
7		Fom. S. 7h. 41.	37	51		11 46	41	46	2 16			16 29	
8		2 sets 6h. 45m.	38	50		morn	43	45	3 27			16 46	
9		Tran. of & vis.	39	49		1245	44	44		10 30			
10		7 rises 6h. 3m.	40	48	Rises	1 27	45	43	Rises	11 16	16	17 20	8
11			41	47	5 45		46	42		11 53		17 37	
12	A	4 rises 1h. 2m.	42		638			41		morn		17 53	
13		240 (D. \$ 6 8	43					40		12 37		18 9	
14		b south 7h. 45.	45				50	39				1824	
15		4 Mark. S. 7h. 17.	46					38				18 40	
16		Spets 6h. 21m.	47						10 39			18 55	
17		6 o in aphelion. 7 ↑ rises 5h. 59m.	48		11 47 morr		55		11 42 morr			19 9 19 24	25
18			50		12 47				12 45			19 38	
20		2 b south 7h. 21.	52			10 15						19 5	
2		3 Poll, ri. 9h. 6m.											4 14
2		4 b stationary.	5									20 1	
2	3	5 great H. L. N.	5	39	435	1244	1				13	20 3	olm.
2		6 D in apogee.	50					32	5 33	10 24	13	20 4	2 20
2.		7 9 sets 6h. 34m.								10.58		20 5	
	6 A	Yg'st elong W								01139			5 14
2		2 3 rises 5h. 56m								4 12 12		21 1	
2		S Spi. sets 2h. 12		0 37		9 3 44				3 12 47		21 2	
		4 24 rises 11h. 53		1 3		2 4 19		29				213	
3	0	5 h south 6h. 42.	1	2 3	0 85	8 4 58	5,1	9 2	8 5	2 2	NII	214	O



Moon's Phases.	I	hilad	lelph	a.		Bo	ston.			Cinc	innat	i.
First Quarter, Full Moon, Last Quarter.	3 10	н. 3 6	м. 5 43 12	A. M. M.	D. 3 10	н. 3 7 6	M. 21 0 29	A. M. M.	3 10 17	н. 2 6 5	M. 28 6 35	A. M. M.
New Moon,	25	11	21	M.	25	11	37	M.	25	10	44	M

THE SHOE-MENDER OF PORTSMOUTH.

One day, in passing along the streets of London, I was arrested by a crowd at a print-shop window. It is perhaps not altogether 'respectable' to be seen forming one of these assemblages; but every man has his failings, and one of mine is, to take a peep at any very nice looking prints, which the sellers of these articles considerately put in their windows for the public amusement. On the present occasion, in taking a survey of the print-seller's wares, I was much interested in observing a print which differed considerably from anything in the window. Hanging between an opera dancer and a general—both pets of the public was the representation of an old cobbler, sitting professionally in his booth, with a shoe in one hand and knife in the other, while, with spectacles turned up over his brow, and head averted, he was apparently addressing a ragged urchin who stood beside him, with a book. In the back ground was a miscellaneous collection of books, lasts, old shoes, and bird cages, interspersed with the heads and faces of a crowd of children—the whole forming an unique combination of a school and cobblery. Beneath, was the inscription, "John Pounds and his School." I was, as I have said, interested, and I resolved to know something, if possible, of John Pounds and his seminary. On making inquiries accordingly, I discovered through the agency of a little pamphlet,-sold by Green, 50 Newgate street-who John Pounds was, and what kind of school he conducted.

John Pounds was born of parents in an humble rank of life, in Portsmouth, in the year 1766. In early life, while working with a shipwright in the dockyard, he had the misfortune to have one of his thighs broken, or so put out of joint as to render him a cripple for life. Compelled, from this calamity, to choose a new means of subsistence, he betook himself to the shoe-making craft. The instructions he received in this profession, however, did not enable him to make shoes, and in that branch of the art he was diffident in trying his hand. Contenting himself with the more humble department of mending, he became the tenant of a small weather-boarded tenement in St. Mary street,

in his native town.

John was a good-natured fellow, and his mind was always running on some scheme of benevolence; and like all other benevolent self-helpful people, he got enough to

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While still a young man, he was favoured with the charge of one of the numerous children of his brother: and to enhance the value of the gift, the child was a feeble little boy, with his feet overlapping each other, and turned inwards. The poor child soon became an object of so much affection with John, as thoroughly to divide his attention with a variety of tame birds which he kept in his stall. Ingenious as well as kind hearted, he did not rest till he had made an apparatus of old shoes and leather, which untwisted the child's feet, and set him fairly on his legs. The next thing was to teach his nephew to read, and this he undertook also as a labour of love. time, he thought the boy would learn much better if he had a companion-in which, no doubt, he was right, for solitary education is not a good thing-and he invited a poor neighbour to send him his children to be taught. This invitation was followed by others; John acquired a passion for gratuitous teaching, which nothing but the limits of his booth could restrain. "His humble work-shop," to follow the language of his memoir, "was about six feet wide, and about eighteen feet in length; in the midst of which he would sit on his stool, with his last or lap-stone on his knee, and other implements by his side, going on with his work and attending at the same time to the pursuits of the whole assemblage; some of whom were reading by his side, writing from his dictation, or showing up their sums; others seated around on forms or on boxes on the floor, or on the steps of a small staircase in the rear. Although the master seemed to know where to look for each, and to maintain a due command over all, yet so small was the room, and so deficient in the usual accommodations of a school, that the scene appeared, to the observer from without, to be a mere crowd of children's heads and faces. Owing to the limited extent of his room, he often found it necessary to make a selection from among several subjects or candidates, for his gratuitous instruction; and in such cases always preferred, and prided himself upon his taking in hand, what he called, "the little blackguards," and taming them. He has been seen to follow such to the town quay, and hold out in his hand to them the bribe of a roasted potatoe, to induce them to come to school. the weather permitted, he caused them to take turns in sitting on the threshold of his front door, and on the form on the outside, for the benefit of the fresh air. His modes of tuition, were chiefly of his own devising. Without having ever heard of Pestalozzi, necessity led him into the interrogatory system. He taught the children to read from handbills, and such remains of old school books as he could procure. Slates and pencils were the only implements for writing, yet a creditable degree of skill was acquired; and in cyphering, the Rule of Three and Practice were performed with accuracy. With the very young, especially, his manner was particularly pleasant and facetious. He would ask them the names of different parts of their body and make them spell the words and tell their Taking a child's hand, he would say, "What is this? Spell it." Then slapping it, he would say, "What did I do? Spell that." So with the ear, and the act of pulling it; and in like manner with other things. found it necessary to adopt a more strict discipline with them as they grew bigger, and might have become turbulent; but he invariably preserved the attachment of all. In this way some hundreds of persons have been indebted to him for all the schooling they have ever had, and which has enabled many of them to fill useful and creditable stations in life, who might otherwise, owing to the temptations attendant on poverty and ignorance, have become burdens on society, or swelled the calendar of crime.

Will the reader credit the fact, that this excellent individual never sought any compensation for these labours, nor did he receive any? Of no note or account, his weather-boarded establishment was like a star radiating light around; but of the good he was doing, John scarcely appeared conscious. The chief gratification he felt, was the occasional visit of some manly sailor or mechanic, grown out of all remembrance, who would call and shake hands and return thanks for what he had done for him in his infancy. At times also he was encouragingly noticed by the local authorities; but we do not hear of any marked testimony of their approbation. Had he been a general, and conquered a province, he would doubtless have been considered a public benefactor, and honoured accordingly; being only an amateur schoolmaster, and a reclaimer from vice, John was allowed to find the full weight of the proverb that virtue is its own reward. And thus obscurely, known principally to his humble neighbours, did this hero-for was he not a hero of the purest order?-spend a long and useful existence; every selfish gratification being denied,

that he might do the more good to others. On the morning of the 1st of January, 1839, at the age of seventy-two years, when looking at the picture of his school, which had lately been executed by Mr. Sheaf, he suddenly fell down and expired. His death was felt severely. The abode of contented and peaceful frugality, became at once a scene of desolation. He and his nephew had made provisions on that day, for what was to them a luxurious repast. On the little mantle-piece remained uncooked a mug-full of fresh sprats, on which they were to have regaled themselves in honour of the new year. The children were overwhelmed with consternation and sorrow; some of them came to the door the next day, and cried because they could not be admitted; and for several succeeding days, the younger ones came, two or three together, looked about the room, and not finding their friend, went away disconsolate. John Pounds was, as he had wished, called away without bodily suffering, from his useful labours. He has gone to await the award of Him who has said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me."

THE RIGHT SORT OF STUFF.

Some fifteen years ago two strangers met on Charlestown bridge. One was a young man fresh and green from the country, with his wardrobe in a bundle under his arm, and the other a resident of the city. For some reason not easily explained, they halted and held something like the following conversation:

Country Lad .- Sir, do you know any place where I

can get anything to do?

Citizen .- I don't know that I do. What sort of em-

ployment are you seeking for?

Country Lad.—Well, I'm not particular. I calculated on teaching school when I left home; but they told me, back here, that they thought I couldn't get one about here. Do you know of any stable where they want a hand?

Finding the countryman was ready for anything in the way of work, the gentleman told him where he might get employment as a hand-cartman, and bid him good bye.

It was not long after this casual interview that the young man sought out his adviser and thanked him for helping him to a place. He had found the place to which he had been recommended, and had then full employment in a retail grocer's store, in carting packages and doing jobs of different kinds. From this humble beginning, he worked along in the world to be clerk in the store, then into a wholesale establishment, and finally to be a partner in the same concern. He is now reputed to be worth from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars.

So much for energy and perseverance, with a willingness to do any honest work for a living. Men of such sort of suff, who if they cannot at once do what they would, will do what they can, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, are quite sure to succeed in the world.—Boston Traveller.

BE KIND.

Be kind to thy father—for when thou wert young
Who loved thee so fondly as he?
He caught the first accents that fell from thy tongue,
And joined in thy innocent glee.
Be kind to thy father, for now he is old,
His locks intermined with grave.

His locks intermingled with gray; His footsteps are feeble, once fearless and bold, Thy father is passing away.

Be kind to thy mother—for lo, on her brow
May traces of sorrow be seen;
Oh, well may'st thou cherish and comfort her now,
For loving and kind hath she been.
Remember thy mother—for thee she will pray
As long as God giveth her breath;

With accents of kindness then cheer her lone way, E'en down to the valley of death.

Be kind to thy brother—his heart will have dearth If the smile of thy joy be withdrawn;
The flowers of feeling will fade at the birth,
If the dew of affection be gone.
Be kind to thy brother—wherever we are,
The love of a brother shall be
An ornament purer and richer by far
Than pearls from the depth of the sea.

Be kind to thy sister—not many may know
The depth of true sisterly love;

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The wealth of the ocean lies fathoms below
The surface that sparkles above.
Thy kindness shall bring thee many sweet hours,
And blessings thy pathway to crown;
Affection shall weave thee a garland of flowers,
More precious than wealth or renown.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

A writer in Chambers' Journal in an article on this subject says:

"I will merely illustrate the subject by an example where the strongest sensibilities of our nature were suppressed, while some, without one particle more of affection, but many degrees less of sense and self-control, would have screamed, or fainted, or acted so as to bring on the catastrophe most dreaded. A female with whom I am acquainted, one day returning from a drive, looked up and saw two of her children, one about five, and the other about four years old, outside the garret window, which they were busily employed in rubbing with their handkerchiefs, in imitation of a person whom they had seen a few days before cleaning the windows. They had clambered over the bars which had been-intended to secure them from danger. The mother had sufficient command over herself not to appear to observe them; she did not utter one word, but hastened up to the nursery, and instead of rushing forward to snatch them in, which might have frightened them, and caused them to lose their balances, she stood a little apart, and called gently to them, and bade them come in. They saw no appearance of hurry or agitation in their mother, so took their time, and deliberately climbed the bars, and landed safely in the room. One look of terror, one tone of impatience from her, and the little creatures might have become confused, and lost their footing, and been destroyed."

When two goats met on a narrow bridge over a deep stream, was not he the wiser, that laid down for the other to pass over him, than he that would rather hazard both their lives by contending? He preserved himself from danger, and made the other become debtor to him for his safety. I will never think myself disparaged, either by preserving peace or doing good.—Feltham.

ANECDOTE OF WILLIAM BARTRAM.

As William Bartram was travelling in the south-east part of Georgia in the year 1773, after he had gone bevond the white settlements, on a sudden an Indian appeared, crossing the path at a considerable distance before him. He says, "on perceiving that he was armed with a rifle, the first sight of him startled me, and I endeavoured to elude his sight by stopping my pace, and keeping large trees between us; but he espied me, and turning short about, set spurs to his horse, and came up on full gallop. I never before this was afraid at the sight of an Indian, but at this time, I must own that my spirits were very much agitated; I saw at once, that being unarmed, I was in his power; and having now but a few moments to prepare, I resigned myself entirely to the will of the Almighty, trusting to his mercies for my preservation. My mind then became tranguil, and I resolved to meet the dreaded foe with resolution and cheerful confidence. The intrepid Seminole stopped suddenly, three or four yards before me, and silently viewed me, his countenance angry and fierce, shifting his rifle from shoulder to shoulder, and looking about instantly on all sides. I advanced towards him, and with an air of confidence offered him my hand, hailing him, brother; at this he hastily jerked back his arm, with a look of malice, rage and disdain, seeming every way disconcerted; when again looking at me more attentively, he instantly spurred up to me, and, with dignity in his look and action, gave me his hand." "We shook hands and parted in a friendly manner, in the midst of a dreary wilderness; and he informed me of the course and distance to the trading-house, where I found he had been extremely ill-treated the day before. I now set forward again, and after eight or ten miles riding, arrived at the banks of St. Marys, opposite the stores, and got safe over before dark." "The trading company here received and treated me with great civility. On relating my adventures on the road, particularly the last with the Indian, the chief replied with a countenance that at once bespoke surprise and pleasure: "My friend, consider yourself a fortunate man: that fellow is one of the greatest villains on earth, a noted murderer, and outlawed by his countrymen. Last evening he was here, we took his gun from him, broke it in pieces, and gave him a severe drubbing; he however, made his escape, carrying off a new rifle gun, with which he said, going off, he would kill the first white man he met."

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

A farmer called on Earl Fitzwilliam to represent that his crop of wheat had been seriously injured in a field adjoining a certain wood, where his hourds had, during the winter, frequently met to hunt. He stated that the young wheat had been so cut up and destroyed, that in some parts he could not hope for any produce.

"Well, my friend," said the Earl, "I am aware that we have frequently met in that field, and that we have done considerable injury; and if you can produce an estimate

of the loss you have sustained, I will repay you."

The farmer replied, that, anticipating his lordship's consideration and kindness, he had requested a friend to assist him in estimating the damage, and they thought as the crop seemed quite destroyed, fifty dollars would not more than repay him. The lord immediately gave him the money. As the harvest however, approached, the wheat grew, and in those parts of the field that were trampled, the wheat was the strongest and most luxuriant.

The farmer went again to the Earl, and being introduced, said, "I am come, my lord, respecting the field of

wheat adjoining such a wood."

He instantly recollected the circumstances.

"Well, my friend, did I not allow you sufficient to re-

munerate you for the loss?"

"Yes, my lord, I have found that I have sustained no loss at all; for where the horses had most cut up the land, the crop is most promising; and I have therefore brought the fifty dollars back again."

"Ah!" exclaimed the earl, "this is what I like, this is

what ought to be between man and man."

He then entered into conversation with the farmer, asking him some questions about his family—how many children he had, &c. He then went into another room, and returning, presented the farmer a check for one hundred pounds.

"Take care of this, and when your eldest son is of age, present it to him, and tell the occasion that produced it."

A REMARKABLE DELIVERANCE.

When we had been about three weeks at sea, one afternoon we spied a vessel about four leagues astern of us. Our master said, it was a Sallee man-of-war who seemed to give us chase. Our master said, "Come, let us go to supper, and when it grows dark, we shall lose him." This he spoke to pacify the passengers, some of whom began to be very apprehensive of the danger. But Friends were well satisfied, having faith in God, and no fear upon their spirits. When the sun was down, I saw the ship out of my cabin making towards us. When it grew dark, we altered our course to miss her; but she altered also, and gained upon us. At night the master and others came into my cabin, and asked me, "What they should do?" I told them, "I was no mariner;" and asked them, "What they thought was best to do?" They said, "There were but two ways, either to out-run him, or tack about and hold the same course we were going before." I told them, "If he were a thief, they might be sure he would tack about too; and as for out-running him, it was to no purpose to talk of that, for they saw he sailed faster than we." They asked me again, "What they should do?" "For," they said, "if the mariners had taken Paul's counsel, they had not come to the damage they did." I answered, "It was a trial of faith, therefore the Lord was to be waited on for counsel." So retiring in spirit, the Lord showed me, "That his life and power was placed between us and the ship that pursued us." I told this to the master and the rest, and that the best way was to tack about and steer our right course. I wished them also to put out all their candles, but that they steered by, and to speak to all the passengers to be still and quiet. About the eleventh hour in the night the watch called, and said, "They were just upon us." That disquieted some of the passengers; whereupon I sat up in my cabin, and looking through the port-hole, the moon being not quite down, I saw them very near us. I was getting up to go out of the cabin; but remembering the word of the Lord, "That his life and power was placed between us and them," I lay down again. The master and some of the seamen came again, and asked me, "If they might not steer such a point?" I told them, "They might do as they would." By this time the moon was gone quite down, a fresh gale arose,

and the Lord hid us from them; and we sailed briskly on and saw them no more. The next day, being the first day of the week, we had a public meeting in the ship, as we usually had on that day throughout the voyage, and the Lord's presence was greatly among us. I desired the people, "To mind the mercies of the Lord, who had delivered them; for they might have been all in the Turks' hands by that time, had not the Lord's hand saved them." About a week after, the master and some of the seamen endeavoured to persuade the passengers, it was not a Turkish pirate that chased us, but a merchantman going to the Canaries. When I heard of it, I asked them, "Why then did they speak so to me? Why did they trouble the passengers? And why did they tack about from him, and alter their course?" I told them, "They should take heed of slighting the mercies of God."

Asterwards, while we were at Barbadoes, came in a merchant from Sallee, and told the people, "That one of the Sallee men-of-war saw a monstrous yacht at sea, the greatest that ever he saw, had her in chase, and was just upon her; but there was a Spirit in her that he could not rake." This consirmed us in the belief, that it was a Sallee-man we saw make after us; and that it was the Lord that delivered us out of his hands.—George Fox's

Journal.

During the revolutionary war, a part of the American army lay near the Gunpowder Falls meeting-house, which however did not prevent Friends from holding their meetings for worship. Amongst these troops there was a Colonel of dragoons, whose malice against Friends was raised to such a pitch, that one day, when traversing the country, he came to the most extraordinary and cruel resolution, of putting to the sword the Friends who were then collected at their place of worship; considering them as no better than a company of traitors. Drawing up his men near the spot, he ordered them to halt, in order to make arrangements for the execution of his dreadful pur-At this moment he felt his mind so powerfully smitten with conviction, that he not only drew off his men, but conceived very favourable sentiments of the Society. Continuing to yield to his convictions, he afterwards joined in communion with Friends, and continued faithful to the principle of Truth professed by them. - Sutcliff's Travels.

BENEVOLENT SAILOR BOY.

As a schooner was sailing under Montaug Point, Long Island, during the past year, she was suddenly struck by a heavy gust of wind, upset, and instantly sunk. A vessel near by, which had seen the calamity, sent its boat to save from sinking any that had not gone to the bottom. On coming near where the schooner went down, they saw a little boy, twelve years old, floating on some wood, and went to take him off. As they approached him, with a nobleness of soul not often manifested, he exclaimed,

"Never mind me, save the Captain, he has a wife and

six children."

The kind-hearted boy knew that the Captain's family loved him, and would need his support. Both, however, were saved.

Three days after the vessel was lost, the boy got into a car as it was passing between Boston and Fall river. As he was poor and ragged, some of the passengers who wore fine clothes, slightly shrunk from him. He took his seat quietly, and the sea captain who entered the car with him, told a passenger what had happened. In telling the touching story, the captain was much affected and generously added,

"The boy has only the clothes you see sir, or he would not be so ragged. I care not much for myself, though I too, lost all, but the poor lad will have a hard time of it."

Several persons who heard the story, gave the poor ormoney, and advised him to tell others what he had gone through, who would no doubt, give him something. Many boys in his situation would have readily taken the advice, and told the story of their misfortunes in order to get help. But the poor boy only replied, "I am not a beggar; I don't wish to beg their money."

A fine benevolent looking person then arose and plead the case of the boy in such a warm manner, the passengers gave ten dollars for him. The man who obtained this sum for the poor boy, had been a sailor, and suffered himself, and therefore knew how to pity the distressed.

Our duty and interest are inseparably united, and when we neglect or misuse our talents, we necessarily depart from the heavenly fellowship, and are in the way to the greatest of eyils.

PROVIDENTIAL INTERPOSITION.

The following incident is taken from the Life of Thomas Story, (see Friends' Library, Vol. x. p. 75.) "Being at the castle of Shannigary, Ireland, belonging to William Penn, a gentlewoman of good sense and character related

to me the following passage, viz:

"That she being in the city of Cork when it was invested by King William's army, and having a little daughter of hers with her, they were sitting together on a [seat,] and being much concerned in mind about the danger and circumstances they were under, she was seized with a sudden fear and strong impulse to arise from that seat, which she did in a precipitant manner, and hastened to another part of the room; and then was in the like concern for her child, to whom she called with uncommon earnestness to come to her, which she did; immediately after which came a cannon-ball and struck the seat all in pieces, and drove the parts of it about the room, without hurt to either of them."

PATIENCE UNDER SUFFERING.

A Friend named Thomas Briggs, once came into the steeple-house at Warrington, in Lancashire, and spoke a few words to the people. For this he was violently knocked on the head. After which a man pulled him against a stone by his hair, and in so doing, tore off a handful of it. The Friend, taking it up from the ground, meekly said, "Not one hair of my head shall fall without my Father's permission."

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TRIALS NEEDFUL TO PURIFICATION.

"I remember," says George Whitfield, "some years ago, when I was at Shields, I went into a glass-house, and standing very attentively, I saw several masses of burning glass of various forms. The workman took a piece of glass and put it into one furnace, then he put it into a second, and then into a third. I said to him, 'Why do you put this through so many fires?' He answered, 'O! sir, the first was not hot enough, nor the second, and therefore we put it into a third, and that will make it transparent.'" This furnished George Whitfield with a useful hint, that we must be tried, and exercised with many fires, until our dross be purged away, and we are made fit for the Owner's use.—Buck.

Times of holding the Quarterly Meetings of Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting.

Philadelphia Quarterly Meeting is held at the meeting-house on Mulberry Street, Philadelphia, on the first Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 10 o'clock.

Abington Quarterly Meeting is held at Germantown, on the Fifth-day following the first Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 10 o'clock.

Bucks Quarterly Meeting is hold the last Fifth-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months;—in the 2nd month at Buckingham; in the 5th and 11th at Falsington, and in the 8th at Middletown.

Concord Quarterl Meeting is held at Concord, on the Thirdday following the third Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 11, A. M.

Caln Quarterly Meeting is held at East Caln, 3 miles west of Downingtown, on the Sixth-day following the second Secondday in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 11, A. M.

Western Quarterly Meeting is held at London Grove, old house, on the Sixth-day after the third Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 11, A. M.

Burlington Quarterly Meeting is held at Burlington, on the Third-day after the last Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months, at 10, A. M.

Haddonfield Quarterly Meeting is held at Haddonfield, on the Fifth-day following the second Second-day in the 3rd—at Evesham, in the 6th—at Upper Evesham, in the 9th—and at Chester, in the 12th month, at 10 o'clock.

Salem Quarterly Meeting is held on the Fifth-day following the second Second-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months—at Salem in the 5th and 11th months—at Woodbury in the 2nd and 8th months; at 10 o'clock, in the 5th and 8th months; at 11 o'clock, in the 2nd and 11th months.

Shrewsbury and Rahway Quarterly Meeting is held the Fifthday after the second First-day in the 2nd, 5th, 8th, and 11th months—at Plainfield, in the 2nd and 8th, and at Shrewsbury in the 5th and 11th months—all at 11, A. M., except that at Plainfield, in the 8th month, which is at 10, A. M.

A WORD FITLY SPOKEN.

John Wesley, during his travels in America, saw a Southern planter in a great rage at a slave, who was standing trembling before him for fear of a punishment which was about to be inflicted on him. John Wesley

entreated the master to forgive the slave. "Never," was the haughty reply, "when I receive an injury, I never forgive it." "Then," said the advocate for mercy, "I trust you yourself have never committed a sin." The gentleness of the reply prevented the pointed rebuke from producing any resentful feelings in the planter's mind, whilst it awakened the reflection that he too had a Master to whom he was accountable for his actions. In that moment of serious thoughtfulness, conviction for transgression pressed upon his mind, and no doubt he felt the substance of the saying of our Lord, "If ye do not forgive, neither will your Father which is in heaven, forgive your trespasses." The Holy Spirit, which, we may safely believe, had prepared John Wesley for administering the rebuke, softened the heart of the planter to receive it. slave was pardoned.

COURTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Supreme Court, (as a Court in Bank,) hold six terms for argument, &c. in the five districts of the state, and adjourned courts as they may deem necessary. The regular terms are,

For the Eastern District, composed of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Delaware, Chester, Montgo. mery, Bucks, Northampton, Lehigh and Pike, at Philadelphia, on the 2d Monday in March, to continue 2 weeks, and on the 2d Monday in December, to continue 3 weeks. The last Monday in July is the return day for July term, but no court is then held. For the Lancaster district, composed of the counties of Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Lebanon, Schuylkilland Berks, at Lancaster on the 3d Monday in May. For the Middle District, composed of the counties of Northumberland, Union, Columbia, Centre, Mifflin, M'Kean, Clearfield, Lycoming, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Luzern, at Sunbury, on the Wednesday following the 2d week of the term of the Lancaster District. For the Western District, composed of the counties of Alleghany, Westmoreland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Greene, Beaver, Butler, Mercer, Crawford, Erie, Warren, Venango, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria, at Pittsburg, on the 1st Monday in September, to continue 2 weeks, if necessary. For the Southern District, composed of the counties of Franklin, Adams, Cumbein District, composed of the countries of Fraintin, Adams, Admherland, Huntingdon and Bedford, at Chambersburg, on the Monday week next following the end of the 2d week of the term of the Western District. This Court has original jurisdiction in all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds § 500.

The District Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia,

The District Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, has original jurisdiction of all cases where the sum in controversy exceeds 106 dollars. This court is constantly in session, and has

its return day the firs Monday in every month,

Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, are held for the several counties, as follows—in the

1st District—In Philadelphia, the first Mondays in March and June, September, and December.

2d District-In York, on the first Mondays of January, April, August, and November; in Lancaster, on the third Mondays after the commencement of the courts in York.

3d District—In Berks, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Northampton, on the third Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Berks; in Lehigh on the Mondays succeeding the fourth Mondays in the same months.

4th District.—In Mifflin, on the first Mondays in January, April, August, and November; in Centre, on the 4th Mondays of the same months; in Huntingdon, on the second Mondays of the same months; in Clearfield, on the first Mondays in February and May, and the last in August and November.

5th District-In Alleghany, on the fourth Monday in March, third in June, fourth in October and December.

6th District—In Eric, on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November; in Crawford, on the second Mondays of the same months; in Venango, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

7th District—In Bucks, on the second Mondays in February, September and December, and on the fourth Monday in April; in Montgomery, on the third Mondays in January, August and November, and on the second Monday in April.

8th District—In Northumberland, on the first Mondays in Jan uary, April, August and November; in Columbia, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Northumberland; in Lycoming, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Columbia; in Union, on the second Mondays after the commencement of the courts in Lycoming.

9th District—In Perry, on the first Mondays in January, April August, and November; in Cumberland, on the second Mondays in the same months; in Adams, on the fourth Mondays in the same months.

10th District—In Westmoreland, on the third Monday in February, and fourth Mondays in May, August and November; in Armstrong, on the third Mondays in March, June, September and December: in Indiana, on the fourth Mondays of the same months; in Cambria, on the last Monday in March, and the first Mondays in July, October and January.

11th District—In Luzerne, on the first Mondays in January April, August and November; in Pike, on the fourth Tuesdays of the same months; in Wayne, on the third Mondays of the same months.

12th District—In Schuylkill, on the fourth Monday in March, and third Monday in July, October and December; in Lebanon, on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November; in Dauphin, on the third Mondays of the same months; in Juaita, on the first Mondays in February, May, September and Dec.

13th District—In Susquehanna, on the first Mondays in February, May, September and December; in Bradford, on the second Mondays of the same months; in Tioga, on the fourth Mondays in the same months; in Potter, first Mondays in February, May, September and December; in McKean, Mondays after the courts in Tioga.

14th District—In Washington, on the third Monday in June, and fourth in January, March, and Sept.; in Fayette, on the first Mondays in the same months; in Greene, on the third Mondays in March, September and November, and second in June.

15th District—In Chester, on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November; in Delaware, on the fourth Mondays ir the same months.

16th District—In Franklin, on the second Mondays in January, August and November, and first in April; in Bedford, on the fourth Mondays in January, August and November, and third in April; in Somerset, Monday following Bedford.

17th District—In Beaver, on the first Mondays in March, June, September and December; in Butler, second Mondays in same months; in Mercer, fourth ditto.

18th District—In Potter, on the first Mondays in February, May, September and December; in M'Kean, on the second Mondays in the same months; in Warren, on the first Mondays in March and June; and last Mondays in August and November.

19th District—In York, on the first Mondays in January, April, August and November; in Adams, on the fourth Mondays of the same months.

Courts of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery, are held twice in each year in the City and County of Philadelphia. One Court is held by the Judges of the Common Pleas, and the other by the Judges of the General Sessions. In the other Districts they are held by the Judges of the Common Pleas. Trials of civil causes in the Common Pleas of Philadelphia County are adjourned Courts, held at such time as the Judges may appoint.

The Orphans' Court, of Philadelphia County, is held the third Friday in each Month,—and motions the first Saturday.

Court of General Sessions for Philadelphia City and County holds six terms a year. G. W. BARTON, President Judge. R. T. CONRAD, Jos. M. DORAN, Associate Judges.

COURTS OF DELAWARE.

United States Circuit Court, at Newcastle, on Tuesday next after the fourth Monday in May; at Dover, on Tuesday next after

the third Monday in October.

U. S. District Court, at Newcastle, on the third Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in December; at Dover, on Tuesday after the third Monday in March, and Tuesday after the fourth Monday in September.

Superior Court, and the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, commences, in Sussex County-At Georgetown, on the 2d Monday in Apriland 2d Monday in October .- In Kent County, On the 4th Monday in April and 4th Monday in October .- In New Castle County, On the 2d Monday after the commencement of the

April Term in Kent County, and on the 3d Monday in November. The Court of Chancery and Orphans' Court, commences-In New Castle County, On the 3d Monday in February, and 3d Monday in September .- In Kent County, On the 1st Tuesday after the 4th Monday in March and, the 4th Monday in September.-In Sussex County, On the 1st Tuesday after the 2d Monday in March, and the 1st Tuesday after the 3d Monday in September.

Court of Error and Appeals, is held in Dover, Kent County,

On the 1st Tuesday in June annually.

Levy Courts are held, at the Court Houses in the respective counties, on the first Tuesdays in February, March and Nov.

FEDERAL COURTS OF LAW.

The Supreme Court sits at Washington, on the second Monday in January and the first Monday in August.

Circuit Courts. For Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, on the 11th

of April and 11th of October.

New Jersey, at Trenton, on the 1st of April and October.

Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 1st of May and 7th of November. District of Columbia, at Washington, on the first Monday in June and fourth Monday in December; at Alexandria, on the first Monday in July and fourth Monday in November.

Virginia, at Richmond, on the 22d of May and November.

District Court. Pennsylvania, Eastern District, at Philadelphia, on the third Monday in February, May, August and November. Western District, at Pittsburg, on the first Monday in May and second Monday in October.

New Jersey, at Burlington, on the first Tuesday in February and August, and at New Brunswick, on the firs in May and No-

vember.

Maryland, at Baltimore, on the first Tuesday in March, June,

September and December.

Virginia, Eastern District, at Richmond, on the 15th of May and November—at Norfolk, 1st of May and November. Western District, at Clarksburg, first Monday in April and September; at Lewisburg, first Wednesday after the second Monday in April and September; at Wythe C. H., first Wednesday succeeding the third Monday in April and September; and at Staunton, 1st of May and October.

COURTS IN NEW JERSEY.

United States Courts.—Circuit Courts for the 3d circuit are held at Trenton, for the District of N. Jersey, the 1st of April and the 1st of October; except when these days fall on Sunday: then the Court opens on the 2d.

District Courts are held for the District of East Jersey, at New Brunswick, the 2d Tuesday of March and September; at Burlington for West Jersey, the 3d Tuesday of May and November.

Circut Judge [vacant;] District Judge, Philo Dickinson; Attorney, James S. Green; Marshal, James A. Simpson; Clerk of the Circuit Court, Robert D. Spencer: Clerk of the District Court, Joseph C. Potts.

A correct Calender of the Courts held in New Jersey, as prescribed by Act of 1845, on the following Tuesdays:

Ct. Errors			1	
& Appeals.	3 Jan.	S April,	3 July,	3 Oct.
		- T 1		
Chancery	3 March,	3 June,	3 Sept.	3 Dec.
Sup. Court	1 Jan.	1 April,	1 July,	1 Oct.
Atlantic				2 Dec.
	1 March,	2 June,	2 Sept.	
Bergen,	1 Feb.	1 May,	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Burlington,	3 Feb.	3 May,	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Camden,	1 Feb.	1 May,	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Cape May,	2 March,	1 June,	1 Aug.	1 Dec.
Cumberland,	2 Feb.	2 May,	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Essex,	4 Feb.	4 May,	4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Gloucester,	4 Feb.	4 May,	4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Hudson	2 Feb.	2 May,	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Hunterdon,	2 Feb.	2 May,	2 Aug.	2 Nov.
Mercer	1 March,	1 June,	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Middlesex,	3 Feb.	3 May,	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Monmouth,	1 Feb.	1 May,	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Morris,	3 Feb.	3 May,	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
Passaic	1 March,	1 June,	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
Salem,	3 Feb.	3 May,	3 Aug.	3 Nov.
	4 Feb.		4 Aug.	4 Nov.
Somerset,		4 May,		
Sussex,	1 Feb.	1 May,	1 Aug.	1 Nov.
Warren,	1 March.	1 June,	1 Sept.	1 Dec.
			- P	

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